

The best history of the War with Spain will be found in THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, from week to week.

National Tribune



Triumphant

Our Great War Books are of intense interest at this time. See descriptions on 12th page.

ESTABLISHED 1877—NEW SERIES.

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THE WAR WITH SPAIN

Eventful Week in International History.

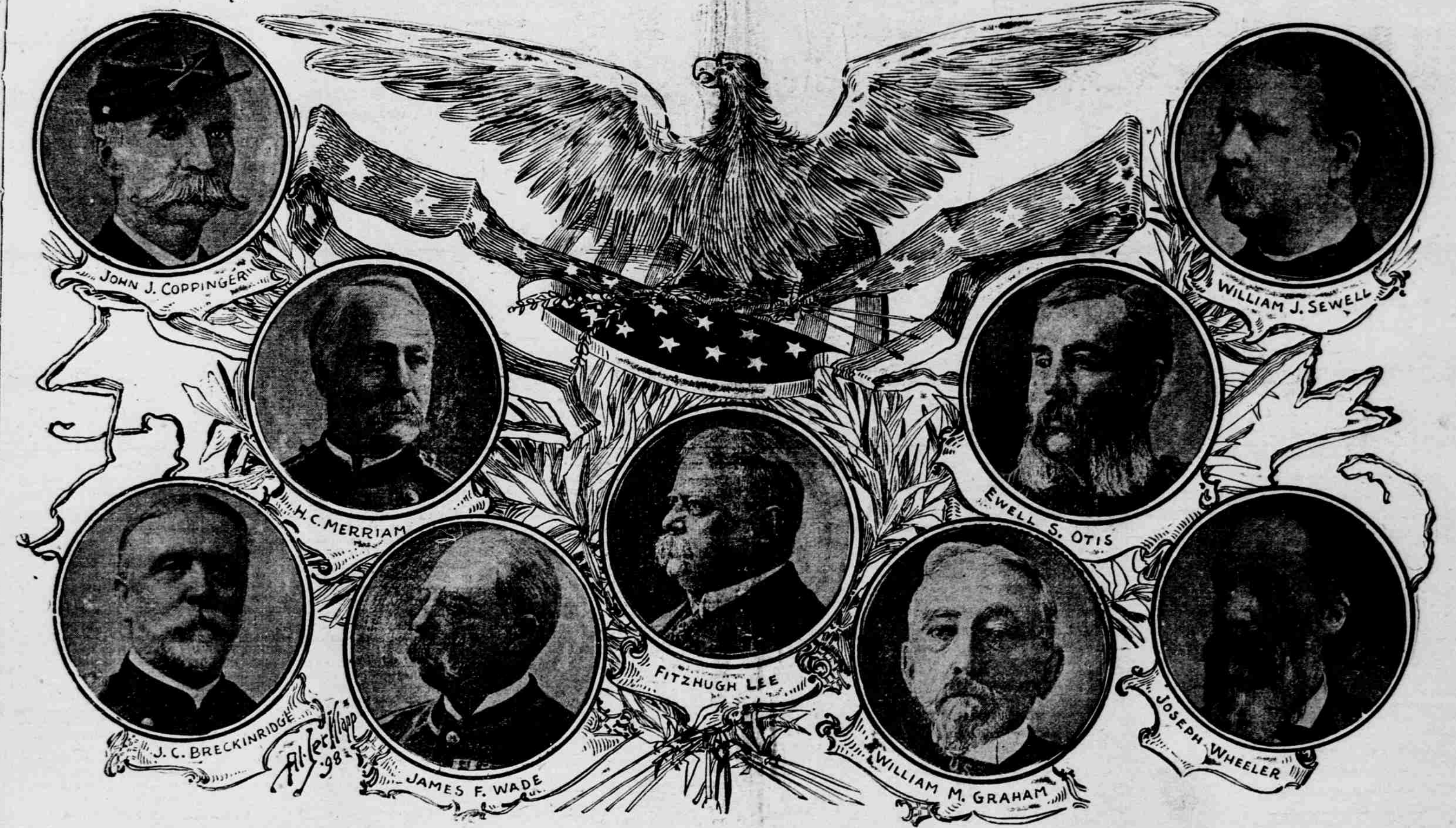
Preparing to Invade Cuba—Combat Hourly Expected Between Sampson's Fleet and the Spanish Squadron. Details of Dewey's Great Victory.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 4.
All of Admiral Sampson's big ships went to Key West, coasted to their fullest capacity, and then steamed away to an unknown destination.
It was said by some that the fleet was not going to Porto Rico, but to meet the Oregon and Marietta, in the expectation that the Spanish fleet may be encountered on the way.
The prevailing belief, however, was that the fleet had gone to Porto Rico, either to destroy or to occupy the coal-gas station as a naval base before the Spanish squadron arrives. Having taken Porto Rico, the United States vessels may then put to sea and try to engage the Cape Verde Islands fleet.
A dispatch from Rio de Janeiro announced that the Oregon, Marietta, and Nietheroy had sailed.
The news from Spain continued to be more troubling. Riots were constantly breaking out in various cities and sections. Many of these were due to the scarcity and dearth of provisions.
Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, made a significant speech before the House of Commons, in which he has attracted attention all over the world and deeply angered the Spaniards. He spoke of the "living and dying countries of the world," and of how the former were gradually encroaching upon the latter. He spoke also of the "corruption of dying countries," and of how the latter were gradually encroaching upon the former. He said Lord Salisbury, "are mostly Christian, but I regret to say, not exclusively so."

THURSDAY, MAY 5.
At a Cabinet council over which the Queen-Regent presided, the Premier, Senor Sagasta, explained the war situation, and announced the safe arrival at Porto Rico of the Spanish Trans-Atlantic Company's steamer Alfonso XIII., having on board, it is said, reinforcements of troops and a very valuable cargo, including ammunition and supplies.
The Premier also announced the opening of the Cuban Parliament, and the Queen-Regent signed the war resources bill.
The Cabinet afterwards held another meeting and deliberated upon the financial situation and the measures taken and contemplated to preserve public order in the localities where disturbances have occurred.
Senor Puigcerver, Minister of Finance, announced that the Official Gazette will shortly publish a decree to prohibit the exportation of corn, flour, rice, maize, potatoes, and fruits, and suppressing the duty on the importation of these articles, in order to checkmate the speculators.
The enormous premium on exchange, now 111 per cent., commenced immense exportations of produce, against which the government has created the scarcity of food, which is largely responsible for the rioting throughout Spain.
A dispatch from Madrid via Paris, alleges that the Governments of Cuba and Porto Rico have called that there is "no need to fear a landing of American troops in those islands. It is not necessary to take two cruisers, and three transports will leave Cadiz forthwith to chase the Yankees from the Philippines, and then bombard California ports."
The Paris correspondent of the London Daily Mail said:
"I hear on indisputable authority that five of the Spanish warships, including the battleship Pelayo and the fine cruiser Alfonso XIII., have not yet been supplied with ammunition. This was the cause of the delay in the sailing of the Cape Verde fleet, and will probably compel it to return to Cadiz."
A high officer of the Administration almost demolished the theory that Admiral Sampson was going to surround the Oregon, now on her way from Brazil to join the North Atlantic squadron. He declared that the Navy Department was under no apprehension about the Oregon, for the reason that it did not consider that the Spanish Admiral of the Cape Verde squadron would be willing to risk a encounter with the Oregon, even with the great odds in his favor, as even if overwhelmed in the end, the Oregon certainly would destroy one of the Spanish ships, and perhaps two, and the Spanish Government could not afford to exchange pawn at this stage of the war.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.
THE SEIZURE OF THE LAFAYETTE.
The monotony of lack of important news for several days was broken by the sensational tidings of the capture of an important French steamer, which had made a determined effort to elude the blockade.
The Lafayette, which hails from St. Nazaire, France, is a fine vessel of the 4100-ton class. She is over 24 feet long, has 41 feet beam, and is over 23 feet deep. She was built in 1864, at Greenock, of iron.
Shortly before sundown she was discovered heading for Habana, and was boarded by an officer of the Annapolis and warned not to enter the port. She afterwards made an attempt to do so, and was captured, after an exciting chase with the Wilmington, Newport, and Morrill took part in the capture of the Frenchman.
After an examination of the Lafayette's papers had been made, a prize crew from the Annapolis was placed on board, and she was sent to Key West, escorted by the Wilmington.
On the question of contraband of war the officers of the Wilmington were reticent, but it seemed hardly possible that the steamer could leave Spain with so many male passengers on board and not have contraband of war in her cargo.
It is reported that the Lafayette, in addition to being a large French mail steamer, is a French naval reserve vessel, mounting guns and carrying a crew sufficient to make her ready for active service at short notice.
The French Embassy at Washington treated the capture as a very serious affair, and this, coupled with the ugly feeling against us in France, gave the event much importance. The President immediately ordered her release, and gave out the following statement:
"The Lafayette was released in pursuance of orders which were issued by the Navy Department previous to her seizure, but which had not been received by the commanding officers of the vessels that made the capture. The Embassy made an informal inquiry as to whether the Lafayette, which left St. Nazaire, France, for Vera Cruz, by way of Habana, before the war was declared, would be allowed to land at Habana certain passengers, her mail bags, and the dispatch bag of the Consul-General of France, and to take some French passengers on board. An assurance was given that, if this privilege should be granted, the steamer would be

OUR NEW MAJOR-GENERALS.



Battle-Tried Leaders Will Command the Forces of the United States.

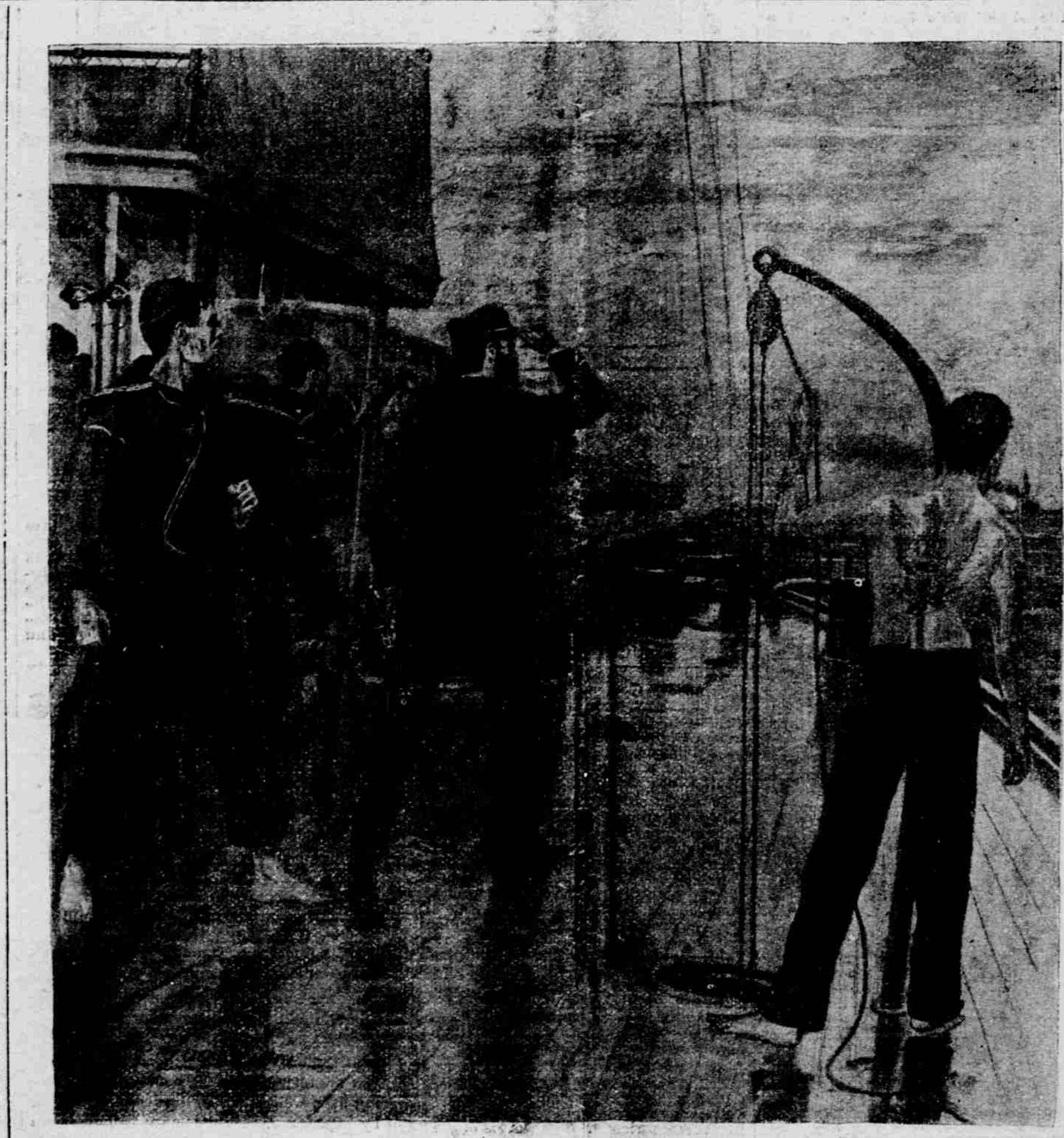
In this war the United States troops will not suffer the disadvantages of the last in going into the field under men who had to learn the very alphabet of war in the presence of the enemy.
MAJ.-GEN. JOS. C. BRECKINRIDGE entered the army from Kentucky in 1861 as First Lieutenant and Aid-de-Camp. He was subsequently appointed Second Lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Art., and received the brevets of Captain for gallant and meritorious service before Atlanta and of Major for gallant and meritorious service during the war. He was a graduate of the Artillery School in 1871, and since 1889 has occupied the responsible position of Inspector-General of the United States Army.
MAJ.-GEN. ELWELL S. OTIS entered the service in 1862 as Captain in the 140th N. Y.; he became Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment and Brevet Brigadier-General of Volunteers. He has been in the Regular Army ever since, and a Brigadier-General since 1883.
MAJ.-GEN. JONAS J. COPPINGER entered the Regular Army in 1861 as a Captain in the 14th U. S.; became Colonel of the 15th N. Y. Cav.; returned to the Regulars at the close of the war, and became a Brigadier-General in 1885.
MAJ.-GEN. WM. R. SHAFER entered the army in 1861 as First Lieutenant in the 7th Mich.; became Lieutenant-Colonel of the 19th Mich., and Colonel of the 17th U. S. C. T., and Brevet Brigadier-General. He has been in the Regular Army ever since.
MAJ.-GEN. WM. M. GRAHAM was appointed from civil life in 1855 Second Lieutenant in the 1st U. S. Art.; was brevetted Major for gallant services on the Peninsula, at Antietam, Gettysburg and during the war, and Brigadier-General for gallant services on the Peninsula, at Antietam, Gettysburg and during the war.
MAJ.-GEN. JAS. F. WADE is a son of the late Senator Ben Wade, of Ohio; was appointed from civil life in 1891 First Lieutenant in the 6th U. S. Cav.; became Lieutenant-Colonel, 6th U. S. Colored Cav., then Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. He has been Colonel of the 5th U. S. Cav. since 1887. He received four brevets during the war for gallant and meritorious services at Beverly Ford, at Marion, East Tennessee, for the campaign in southwestern Virginia, and for services during the war.
MAJ.-GEN. HENRY G. MERRIAM entered the service as Captain in the 20th Me., transferred to the colored troops, became a Lieutenant-Colonel, and has been Colonel of the 7th U. S. Colored Cav., then Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General. He received a medal of honor for leading his regiment—the 73d U. S. C. T.—over the works at Fort Blakely in advance of orders.

MAJ.-GEN. JAMES H. WILSON graduated from West Point in 1830 and was appointed in the Engineer Corps. He was brevetted Major for his services in the capture of Fort Pulaski; then became Chief Engineer on the staff of Gen. Grant on the Vicksburg Campaign, and at Chattanooga, receiving a brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel and a commission as Brigadier-General of Volunteers; was assigned to command the Third Cavalry Division, Army of the Potomac, on the Wilderness Campaign, was brevetted Colonel for gallantry; commanded his division under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley, and in October, 1864, was assigned to the command of all the cavalry in the Military Division of the Mississippi. He participated in the battles of Franklin and Nashville, and in the Spring of 1865 made a sweep through Tennessee, northern Alabama and western Georgia, capturing in 23 days five fortified cities, 23 standards of colors, 288 guns, 6,280 prisoners, an immense quantity of supplies, and finally Jeff Davis himself. He returned to the Regular Army at the close of the war as a Lieutenant-Colonel, but resigned to go into business.
MAJ.-GEN. WM. J. SEWELL was born in Ireland, but came to this country at the age of 11. He raised a company at the breaking out of the war, and entered the 5th N. J., in which regiment he rose to be Colonel. He subsequently raised the 38th N. J., and became its Colonel. He was brevetted Brigadier and Major-General for conspicuous gallantry at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He became a railroad man at the close of the war, and also entered politics. He was elected to the United States Senate from New Jersey in 1881, and again in 1895.
MAJ.-GEN. FITZHUGH LEE is a nephew of Gen. R. E. Lee and son of Admiral Lee, who left the United States Navy to join the rebels. Fitzhugh Lee graduated from West Point in 1859, and became Second Lieutenant in the 2d U. S. Cav., in which he served with credit in Indian campaigns. He resigned in 1861, and became Lieutenant-Colonel of J. E. Stewart's regiment of Virginia cavalry. Toward the close of the war he was in command of all the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia.
MAJ.-GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER played a most active part during the whole war, in command of Confederate cavalry operating in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Georgia. He graduated from West Point in 1859, and was appointed to the Dragoons. He resigned in 1861, and was promoted successively to the command of a regiment, brigade, division, and corps in the Confederate Army of Tennessee, commanded by Bragg. He is serving his eighth term in Congress as a Representative from Alabama.

forbidden by the French Consul to land goods.
The matter was duly considered, and it was decided that, without regard to the strict law of blockade, and as an act of courtesy, the request of the French Government should be acceded to. Orders were accordingly sent on the 24 day of May. When information was received of the capture of the steamer and of her having been brought to Key West, these orders were communicated to the captors, with instructions to release the steamer, and to see that the orders were duly delivered, so that they might be carried into effect. No demand was made either by or on behalf of the French Government, directly or indirectly, for the steamer's release.
"The Wilmington will escort the Lafayette to Habana to-night."
The French Embassy thereupon said that the incident was closed.

THE QUEEN REGENT AGAIN SEEKS INTERVENTION.
"The Spanish Queen Regent has again appealed to Emperor Francis Joseph to use his influence in favor of European intervention. Count Goluchewski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, has addressed a note to the Powers on the subject. It is understood that, but for England's pro-American attitude, certain European Powers would have openly sided with Spain before the war broke out."
A telegram from Rome says that the Pope has sent a telegram to the Queen Regent of Spain earnestly advising an immediate appeal to the European Powers for mediation in the war with America. His holiness is said to have promised his support and that of the Powers to obtain an honorable solution of the difficulty.
Of the 168 passengers on board the Lafayette, 78 were for Habana, nearly all being young Spaniards, who say they were going to Cuba to engage in mercantile pursuits. When surprise was displayed that such was their mission at this time, they merely shrugged their shoulders and vouchsafed no further explanation.
One Cuban was aboard who was returning to join the insurgent army. He was banished from the island seven months ago, but came within the terms of Gen. Blanco's amnesty just before the war began. He was overjoyed when told that he would be taken with the regular United States troops when they moved. The local junta took him in charge.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.
The long anxious wait for direct news from Commodore Dewey lasted until Saturday morning. At the State War and Navy Departments high officials were constantly on duty, awaiting news. The Assistant Secretaries and Chief Clerks took turns sleeping on cots in the office. At 4:30 Saturday morning, Assistant Secretary Griddle, of the State Department, was awakened and a telegraph envelope handed him. It was very brief, but highly important, as it read:
"Day, Washington. 'WILDMAN.' McCulloch. This meant that Consul Wildman informed Secretary Day that the revenue cutter McCulloch had arrived at Hongkong with dispatches from Commodore Dewey. The news spread rapidly, and the whole city awaited further dispatches with intense interest. The White House and the



THE CHASE.
Our illustration gives a characteristic scene on the deck of a man-of-war flying over the pitching sea to overhaul a prize making the run of her life to escape. The long gun has just roared out her command to heave to, and as the smoke rolls away all on board strain their eyes to note the result. The commander is shading his eyes from the glare of the water, and the gunners, stripped to the waist, join in the anxious scrutiny of the scudding quarry. All is eager action. Shall they reload the great gun, or will the stranger heave to and show his colors? Has the iron messenger found the target, or fallen short of the mark? It is an instant when men think fast and the heart pounds like a flying hammer.
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IMPORTANT MOVES.

Doings by the Regulars, the Volunteers and the Navy.

Appointments of Major-Generals and Other Officers—Seven Army Corps Decided Upon—First Militia Organization to be Mustered—Charleston in Commission, and Will go to Dewey's Assistance.

The Army.
The President, on Wednesday, May 4, sent in the following nominations, which were immediately confirmed by the Senate:
To be Major-Generals—Brig.-Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Inspector-General United States Army; Brig.-Gen. Elwell S. Otis, United States Army; Brig.-Gen. John J. Coppinger, Brig.-Gen. William R. Shaffer; Brig.-Gen. William M. Graham; Brig.-Gen. James F. Wade; Brig.-Gen. Henry C. Merriam; James H. Wilson, of Delaware; Fitzhugh Lee, of Virginia; William J. Sewell, of New Jersey; Joseph Wheeler, of Alabama.
Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals—Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf.; Charles E. Compton, 4th Cav.; Abraham K. Arnold, 1st Cav.; John S. Poland, 17th Inf.; John C. Bates, 2d Inf.; Andrew S. Hart, 2d Inf.; Simon Snyder, 19th Inf.; Hamilton S. Hawkins, 20th Inf.; Royal T. Frank, 1st Art.; Jacob F. Kent, 24th Inf.; Samuel S. Sumner, 6th Cav.; Frank J. Guenther, 4th Art.; Guy V. Henry, 10th Cav.; John I. Rodgers, 5th Art.; Louis H. Carpenter, 5th Cav.; Samuel B. M. Young, 3d Cav.; John M. Bacon, 9th Cav.; Edward B. Williston, 6th Art.
Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigadier-Generals—Henry W. Lawton, Inspector-General; George M. Randall, 8th Inf.; Theodore Schwann, Assistant Adjutant-General; William Ludlow, Corps of Engineers; Adna R. Chaffee, 3d Cav.; George W. Davis, 14th Inf.; Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paymaster-General.
Subsistence Department—Col. Charles Patrick Egan, to be Commissary General of Subsistence, with rank of Brigadier-General.
Gen. Jos. Wheeler was the first of the new Generals to report for duty, and he mustered in. He was also the first ex-Confederate officer to receive a commission in the United States Army. Later Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and J. C. Breckinridge and Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt reported, and were sworn in. Lieut.-Col. Roosevelt was subjected to a searching physical examination before being accepted.
Gen. Lee said that the staff officers of his command have not been determined upon finally. The chances of Mr. Alcorn Sartoris, a grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, for one of the staff appointments are said to be very good.
On Friday, May 6, the President issued an order, directing the Regulars and volunteers into seven corps, to be numbered 1 to 7, and to be organized as follows:
1st Corps, to be composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 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